



## A Study of Administrative Functioning of Different Departments of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore



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### Abstract

As the Administrative functionality has a vital role to play in the higher education system but loopholes lies in everywhere. The study taken up by the scholars reveals the present status of administrative functioning of various departments of D.A.V.V, Indore. Aim The aim of the study was to find out present status of administrative functioning of various departments of D.A.V.V, Indore. Methodology: A self-made questionnaire was constructed in order to find out the administrative functioning of various departments of D.A.V.V, Indore. Subject selection and Statistical Application Total (N) 70 participants have been chosen to get the data for the study. To see the present status of the administrative functioning of the various departments of UTD we have used descriptive Statistics. To find out the statistical result scholars have used Microsoft Excel and presented it graphically. Result and Conclusion On the basis of chosen factors, School of Education M=2.9 which rate the administrative functioning of the department 3 as per the 5 points Likert scale we have taken to analysis this department's rated 2, which can be categorized as an Average. This department rated the least because of the poor administrative functioning. Conclusion: Administrative functioning through the department is 'A' grade accredited from NAAC but due to poor administrative work students and stakeholders are suffering to get their day to day work done. The result and conclusion can be reality check for the department to work for the betterment of their administrative section which can be a layout for the betterments of all the loopholes to cover up though this study.

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## 1. Introduction

Aspiring students who are willing to join their interest field to make their career and decide the path of their profession, a lot of day to day hurdles students get through; one of that hurdle is the administration of the university/institute/departments, as students we are mentally prepared to get into the hassles of administration. If we want to get the admission process and related work done it will take 1 month or sometimes more than that, Infeasibility and impromptu in getting their questions sorted out at right time is still a far distant dream. After observing prevailing condition in the university system Scholar had chosen to see the current university administrative functioning of their University. With the rapid growth of the educational institutes all over the country, educational institutions must improve the quality of their services to compete and achieve a leading position as it has been difficult to sustain the quality with this much quantity. As the Indian education system took really long to come up with the post-Independence educational reforms to be taken place. Constructive measures towards quality and competitiveness in higher education in India has thus started gaining the attention of the policy makers and administrators as also the various stakeholders of the educational system. With the internal and external stakeholders becoming more demanding in a gradually liberalizing Indian economy, the issues related to quality need to be addressed from varying perspectives on the very conceptualization, implementation, and assessment. Starting with a theoretical background, the purpose this reviewed study, the paper is to present the results of an empirical study conducted on the administrative staff, so as to obtain the internal customer's perspective on quality. On the basis of a literature review followed by a pilot study and an earlier study based on the quality function deployment technique, certain elements critical to quality management in education are identified. Thereafter, the interpretive structural modeling (ISM) technique is applied. The finding of the study suggested that makes the administrative hierarchy more efficient. The ISM technique helps prioritize the strategic issues in quality assessment qualitatively, so as to propose a hierarchical structure through prioritizing, sequencing, and categorizing of ideas. The elements are classified as drivers, enablers, and dependents, and the hierarchically structured which can be practically applicable in various framework such as in educational institutions would lead to the creation of an environment where the administrative staff would be satisfied and in turn, be able to deliver quality service to the students and other information seeker, this study will be beneficial for implementation of the integrated framework of such critical components which would help policy makers, educational planners, and administrators as also the various stakeholders of the educational system contribute towards growth, success, and survival in the frequently changing scenario and environment. The Department of Secondary and Higher Education is placed within the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There is also a Department of Education in each state with freedom for the state governments to organize education within the national framework of education. It is also defined the activity of a state or government in the exercise of its powers and duties. Education administrators have education background similar to school guidance counselors, Librarians, Curriculum Coordinators, Educational Specialist, and teachers. Most administrators have many years' experience in teaching. Educational administration refers to secretarial and authority roles in institution or school and educational management is a role in the management of grounds, security, and repairs etc. As the universities of Indian are overburden with extra academic and administrative work which tend to hamper the quality and punctuality of the task. Regulatory structure of Higher Education in Indian a report submitted by Centre for civil society mentioned few vital points about the current regulatory framework of higher education in India and highlights areas that require important policy reforms in order to encourage greater private participation The higher education sector of India has not received enough exploration. Unlike primary and secondary education, the regulatory framework is much more complex here, with multiple levels of governance. Since the 11th FYP, this sector has witnessed an increase in government attention and funding. The UGC, in alliance with the other regulatory bodies, has attempted reforms in curriculum, teachers' salary and qualifications, infrastructure requirement, accreditation, etc. However, all these reforms have been very little in favor of the private sector. This paper opens further scope of research in terms of posing many questions such as why certain states, such as Tami Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, have shied away from the private university route and preferred the deemed university route, and other states such as West Bengal and Mizoram have not been able to perform better in terms of the number of private universities set up there. It is also worthwhile to explore the policy environment offered by states like Rajasthan and Haryana, which attract more private players. Given the complexity of the Indian higher education sector, the next stage of reforms should be directed at the state level and, if possible, at the course level as well the report clearly states the reforms needed to explore and streamline the admin-academic performance in Indian Universities/ college/ deemed universities. The present study is dealing with the same issue at remote level.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Total number of subjects chosen for the study were randomly selected 10-10 each from selected departments of D.A.V.V. A self-made questionnaire was constructed to see the administrative feasibility and efficiency of the various University Teaching Departments of D.A.V.V, Indore To get the responses cumulatively extreme positive to extreme negative vice-versa, Likert scale method was used to collect the data from the respondents which rated from 1-5 where;

Through the 8 sets of questions on the basis of factors like

- 1) Administrative Functioning
- 2) Clerical Work, Accounts work
- 3) Student' Friendly
- 4) Clerical Efficacy
- 5) Time Saving
- 6) Admin-Academic Co-ordination and
- 7) Transparency.

Mean Scores of Different departments are given in table below:-

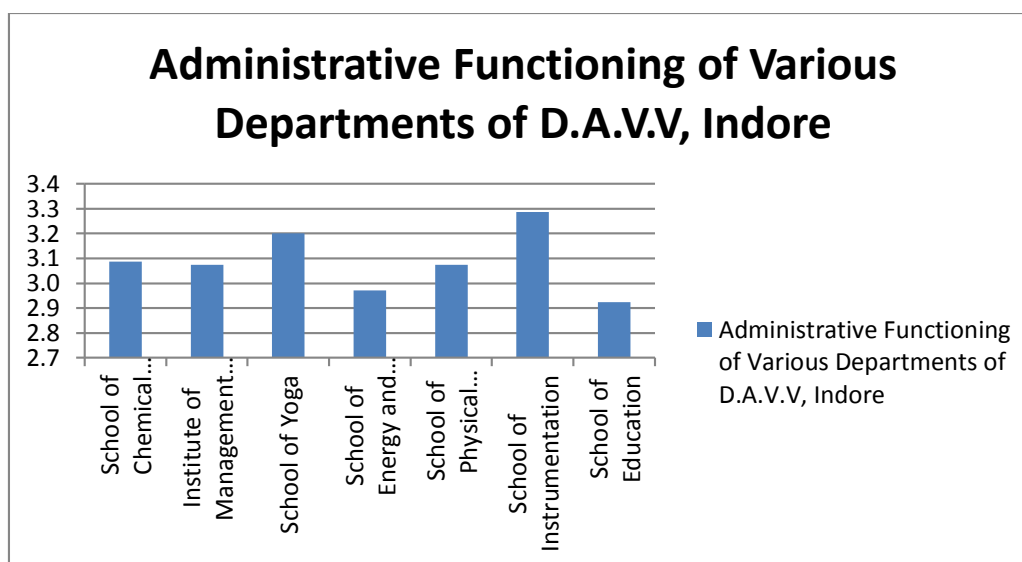


Figure 1. Mean scores of different departments of D.A.V.V

## 3. Results and Discussions

On the basis of 7 chosen factors such as Administrative Functioning, clerical work, account 'work, student friendly, clerical efficacy, Time-saving, admin-Academic Co-ordination, Transparency the schools have concluded that the most promising administrative Functioning amongst all the UTDs was of School of Instrumentation and the least efficient which was categorized in average was School of Education where lot can be done to improve the Administrative Functioning. This study will be beneficial for the departments to improve their work efficiency and credibility in terms of administrative functioning and to make it more students friendly. The better administrative measure can be taken up to make things smooth and feasible for the student.

## 4. Conclusion

The administrative function has been a trolling point in India due to long running lethargic "Babu" system. This study was a small effort to give insights to all the prevailing condition which may help various departments of

University Teaching Departments to make it more feasible and better access to all the enrolling students as far as Administrative Functioning is a concern. The study clearly indicates potential possibilities of bettering the administrative functioning of the UTDs of Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore. The study will also helpful for the faculties to make Admin and Academic coordination. The management of the particular department can have the better understanding of the measures to be taken for the betterment of their administrative functioning and easily approachable for students.

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*Statement of authorship*

The author(s) have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author(s) have approved the final article.

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